WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1892

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month WEEKLY, Per Year. luctage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication with a large rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stone you that purpose.

### Thou Shalt Not Kill!

Suppose that officers and steekholders of the Eric and the Lehigh Valley Ratiroads should sally out and burn the houses in which the Buffalo members of the Switchmen's Union live, and should beat and kick every switchman who wouldn't accept the company's terms, and switch off the track every car or other conveyance that he or his family was riding on, and try to kill them in general and particular.

What horror would fill the souls of all men, including the members of the Switchmen's Union and every other association of workmen. Yet many of these workmen have got into their heads the notion that it is all right for a workman to burn and beat and maim and kill if the object of the violence is not a union workman in good standing.

This is a doctrine which the notorious JOSEPH PULITZER has taught for some time in his journal, and many very ignorant persons and some cranks and sentimentalists agree with him. We can imagine how Mr. PULITZER would greet a band of his own employees who should have a difference with him as to their wages or anything else, and who, as his New York organ says in apology for the Buffale incendiaries, "maddened by their unsuccessful attempts to bring about a settlement of their difficulties" with their employer, should set fire to the PULITZER building, burn it about his ears, and toss him into the flames.

No. no! For honest men and for Mr. PULITZER, for the Anarchist as for his victims, there must be only one rule and one law as to murder: "Thou shalt not kill!" Mr. PULITZER would like to have the Commandment amended so as to read, "Thou shalt not kill or incite to killing unless thou canst sell a morning World and an evening World thereby." Some of his victims in the labor unions would like to have it read: "Thou shalt not kill, unless thou art a labor union man, and the man whom thou wouldst kill is an employer or a scab.' But the old Commandment still exists.

# Organized Labor and Anarchy.

FRANK SWEENEY, Grand Master of the Switchmen's Union, said on Monday, when speaking of the anarchical proceedings of the riotous strikers at Buffalo:

"I believe in fighting fair. I do not believe in injur ing property, nor in assaulting men, nor in any lawless We can do the roads harm enough by withdraw The stalling of freight cars does a great These lawless acts are not countenanced by me nor by the local leaders of the strikers."

Those are very good sentiments; but, so feeling, why do not the leaders of the Switchmen's Union set to work to discover the authors of the anarchical outrages, and then drive them from the union and turn them over to the law?

If the strikers had failed to obey the laws of the union, they would have been cast out of the organization in short order and treated as "scabs." When they violate the laws of the State and strike at the very foundations of civilized society, the union leaders have only mild words of reproval for them. They are not denounced as criminals. Their conduct is merely " not countenanced" by their leaders. After they have perpetrated their savage atrocities they are told that they have not done wisely. Bo far as the union is concerned, t go unpunished. They will laugh at Grand Master Sweeney's righteous sentiments for they know that his rebuke of them will end with mere talk.

During this summer the strikes at Homestead, at Cœur d'Alène, and now at Buffalo, have been accompanied by murder, murderous outrages, and the wanton destruction of property. Here in New York violent assaults have been made on nonunion workmen, and scarcely a day has passed for a month past when such exhibitions of savagery have not been reported as occurring among strikers in some part of the Union. no reports have come to us that organized labor has subjected any one of the perpetrators of these outrages to any sort of discipline because of his crime. The unions have seen the lawlessness, but they have done nothing to punish it. They hold their members in such complete subjection to their will that they compel them to throw up work though they themselves may have no grievances to complain of; but when their strikers have assailed life and property as barbarous anarchistic outlaws, they prefess to have had no power to check the mob. At great expense to the State the militia has to be called out for the protection of society. If it had not been available, the rioters would have continued their depredations and extended and aggravated them. Order is preserved by military force. It is assailed by the union force. That force is not held in restraint by its own leaders. They boast of their discipline, yet they profess to be unable to prevent the lawless excesses of their followers. Only after the crimes have been committed and the militia are on the ground to preserve the peace is the anarchi-

cal business stopped. The language of Sweeney, accordingly, is either hypocritical or it implies that the Switchmen's Union is a lawless body, uncontrollable by its leaders; a savage band which must be dispersed for the safety of sectety. If the authors of the crimes committed in its name are left unpunished by their leaders, as mutineers in the union camp, the union makes itself responsible for the crimes. It would be easy for it to discover the criminals, if it wanted to find them. Why, then, does not Grand Master SWEENEY turn these outlaws over to the authorities for the punishment they de serve? Is he willing that the union should stand before the public as a shelter for strocious criminals?

If organized labor expects to hold to gether, it must first of all dissociate itself from anarchy.

Under the laws of this State the militia are much more readily available for police duty in time of need, than they seem to be

Erie county was able to call a detachment of the Sixty-fifth Regiment to his aid as soon as the strike attained the character and dimensions of a riot.

The statutes of New York contemplate calling out the militia to aid the civil authorities in two contingencies: first, when Sheriff has reason to apprehend that resistance is about to be made to the execution of process, that is to say, to the enforcement of the mandate or judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction: and secondly, when there is an unlawful or rictous assembly with intent on the part of the assembled persons to commit a felony. or to offer violence to person or property or to resist by force the laws of the State.

In the first case, that of apprehended resistance to the execution of process, the Sheriff is authorized not only to call out the male inhabitants of the county in a body, or the posse comitatus, as it is called, to help him in the discharge of his duty, but he may also summon to his assistance any military company or companies in the county. No application on his part either to the Governor or any other civil officer is necessary. The military commander is bound to obey a summons from the Sheriff.

In the case of an unlawful or riotous assembly, with intent to commit felony or do violence to persons or property, or forcibly resist the laws, the National Guard may be called out by the Governor or a Justice of the Supreme Court, or a County Judge, or the Sheriff of a county, or the Mayor, Recorder, or City Judge of a city and any one of these officers, when the occasion demands it, may order a company, battalion, regiment, brigade, or even a division to aid the civil authorities in suppressing violence.

As to the action of the militia when called out the statute contains this provision:

"Every endeavor must be used, both by the magis trates and civil officers and by the officer commanding the troops, which can be made consistently with the preservation of life, to induce or force the rioters to their lives may be andangered,"

Finally, there is one case in which the Governor is empowered by the statutes of this State to declare a county to be in a state of insurrection. This is when the Governor is satisfied that the execution of civil or criminal process has been forcibly resisted in such a county by bodies of men or that combinations fercibly to resist the execution of process exist there, and that the power of civil officers has been insufficent to overcome such resistance. Under these circumstances and upon the application of the Sheriff or the District Attorney or the County Judge, the Governor may issue a proclamation declaring the county to be in a state of insurrection, and may even take volunteer soldiers into the service of the State in such county in order to suppress the insurrection.

### What Mr. Wiman Tells Englishmen.

Mr. ERASTUS WIMAN was, if we mistake not, a delegate to the Trade Congress recently held in London, and in which representatives from almost all the British dependencies, as well as the United Kingdom took part. At all events, if not a delegate, he was present and evinced a particularly lively interest in the proceedings. He viewed with satisfaction, we may be sure, the refusal of the Congress to recommend discriminative duties on American raw products in order to stimulate the importation of Canadian food staples. It cannot have pleased him, on the other hand, that the Congress should decline even to discuss his proposal that Canada should under a régime of unrestricted reciprocity admit American commodities duty free, while continuing to levy duties on imports from Great Britain. There was no muzzling him, however; for having been denied a hearing in the Trade Congress, he has proceeded to enlighten the people of Great Britain through the Contemporary Review as to the advantages of a commercial union between the Dominion and the United States. It is a highly interesting and cofor British consumption, but readers on this side of the Atlantic will perhaps think that in the ardor of his advocacy he has proved too much. For he practically cautions those American citizens who desire the political incorporation of Canada, not to throw away the main inducement by granting commercial union in advance; and h also lets it be inferred that whatever profit might accrue to British trade through a régime of unrestricted reciprocity on this side of the ocean, the same profit would be reaped even more promptly and inevitably through the entrance of the Canadian provinces into the Union.

That such are the obvious deductions from Mr. Wiman's article will appear from two or three citations. "When," he says, 'all the material advantages possible to political union are secured by the simpler and earlier commercial union. Canada will be secure for all time to Great Britain. Lest this statement should be said to be matter of opinion, Mr. Wiman supports it by a reference to history. He recalls the state of things that prevailed in 1866, at the cessation of the ten-year treaty providing for a reciprocal exchange of natural products between the two countries; and he points out that Canada was far more loyal to Great Britain, under the high degree of prosperity which that treaty rendered possible, than she is now with the tariff barrier between her and the United States gradually getting so high as to threaten almost a total extinction of intercourse. But if this be true, if history and common sense alike indicate that commercial union, far from being a bridge to political fusion, would, on the contrary, be an insurmountable bar to it, then Mr. Wiman will probably find himself mistaken in his assumption that unrestricted reciprocity can easily be secured at Washington on the ground that it fulfils the new reciprocity policy of the Republicans and accords with the free trade doctrines of the Democrats. Mr. WIMAN will find, we fear, that there are chords in the American heart far deeper and more masterful than any that would respond to the temptation of admittance to the small Canadian market. There is no American worthy of the name, be he Democrat or Republican, who does not wish to see the British flag swept from the mainland of North America; and there is not one who knowingly would lift a hand to keep it there. Mr. Wiman has rendered it impos-

The second point made by Mr. WIMAN is strong one for his purpose of disarming British opposition to his commercial union programme, but it has a further bearing which possibly he does not recognize. He shows that between 1875 and 1889 Great Britain's trade with Canada only increased by \$7,500,000, while during the same period the increase of the British trafile with the United States was \$250,000,000. These figures mean, as he points out, that each Canadian increased the trade with Great Britain by \$1.50, while each American increased it by \$4. The just inference which Mr. WIMAN proceeds to draw is that if

sible for any patriotic American to favor

commercial union.

through the removal of commercial restrictions the Canadian could be converted into a pseudo-American, the imports of British goods into Canada would be immensely increased, notwithstanding that the duties levied on them in Canadian ports might be identical with those imposed by American Custom Houses. Another fact is brought out clearly, namely, that while the profits of British investments in Canada now yield a net annual return of \$35,000,000, the profits of similar investments in the United States bring in \$200,000,000. Here, again, Mr. WIMAN'S deduction is incontrovertible that Great Britain would have much to gain and nothing to lose from a pecuniary point of view by the transformation of the Canadian into a pseudo-American. But if this be true of the Canadian, partially lifted by a regime of reciprocity to the level of American prosperity, it is a fortiori true of the Canadian converted by political fusion into a complete and genuine American citizen. Whatever stimulus to the development of popuation and wealth in the Dominion could be applied by commercial union, would manifestly be accelerated and tremendously augmented by political incorporation. If, therefore, the industrial and trade-secking England, which Mr. GLADSTONE is called upon to administer, desires at bottom nothing but pecuniary profit from the Canadian dependencies, it can obtain such profit most quickly and in amplest measure by favorng their entrance into the American Union.

#### About New York.

The venerable and distinguished Rabbi Wise of Cincinnati, who recently made a pilgrimage to this city, gives his views of New York in the American Israelite, of which he is the editor. His praise of New York, which he had not seen for many years, is enthusiastle. He is enraptured with the city, which, as he says, "promises well to become the centre of the civilized world before our next century is far advanced." 'Its avenues and streets," he says, "are lined with palaces vying in beauty and grandeur with any part of Paris or Vienna. There are ten miles of compact city buildings interspersed with magnificent churches, club houses, public edifices, and mansions of all styles. The lower part of the city up to Thirty-fourth street from the Battery is one immense business portion, in which the commerce of the world has its centre. Whoever has not seen that city within ten years must be filled with astonishment at the huge improvements which have been going on in that time." Thus the venerable Rabbi Wisz proceeds with his chant of exultation, glorifying New York even more than it is usually glorified by its own most appreciative citizen. He reaches the very climax of laudation when, passing from material to intellectual majesty, he describes New York as the centre of literature, of science, and of art." We agree with our distinguished and venerable Hebrew friend that it is in this fact that the supremest glory of New York is to be seen.

It is the metropolis of literature, that is to say, of intellectual genius, of thought and knowledge and philosophy and romance and moral beauty. We thank you, Rabbi, for that word. It is also, at the same time the centre of science and art, says the Rabbi. Truly, so it is.

Mr. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, who is a native of Massachusetts and a denizen of Connecticut, prints an essay in Harper's Magazine about the American literary centre. He thinks that "there is a chance for New York" to become the literary centre, but indulges in doubts and questions that are unworthy of a well-informed observer. We would give more for Rabbi Wise's opinion on this subject than for Mr. WARNER'S. Mr. WARNER, too, prints his opinion in Harper's Magazine, without ever thinking of the hundreds of literary works that the HARPERS turn out every year, or of the thousands of literary men who perpetually labor in the HARPERS' establishlish his own literary productions, or of the scores of other New York publishers who yearly give us thousands of the best works in literature. Judgo New York by Its literary output, and there is an end of all argu ment about the literary centre. It is here. Here are the writers of books as well as their appreciative or critical readers. Compare Boston's literary output with New York's! Where is Philadelphia or any other city as compared with New York in the literary line? As to Chicago and such places, let there be silence.

It is a learned Cincinnatian who see New York as the intellectual metropolis, the literary centre. Let the scholarly recluse Mr. WARNER of Hartford ponder the noble words of Rabbi Wisg.

#### How the President and Vice-President May Both be Elected from the Same State.

There is no better company just now for persons of sanguine disposition and optimistic views than the People's party; and they are getting drawn into the WEAVER and FIELD fold with a satisfactory measure of success. Dr. McCune, one of the Farmers' Alliance managers of the campaign for the Omaha nominees, builds a superstructure of hope upon the quicksands of political uncertainty when he makes this declaration:

"Figure's election for Vice-President is practically as ured. He is bound to be elected if the election for President is thrown into the House. The House would, of course, elect Mr. CLEVELAND to the President dency. Then the Senate would have to select a Vice resident from the three candidates who had received the highest number of votes at the polis. The Consti-tution prohibits the President and Vice-President from coming from the same State, and the House having hosen Mr. CLEVELAND first, Mr. REID would be rendered religible. The Senate would, therefore, be compe to choose between Mr. Synvenson and Mr. Finte, and there is little room for doubt that they would select

There is much to console and encourage the Populites in the glittering promise of election for the Vice-Presidential candidate of the Omaha men held out by McCune, when regarded as a conjecture, but put to the test of examination it is weak at the knees, and very unsteady. Dr. McCunz is wrong about the Constitution. That instrument does not make a Vice-President incligible when from the same State as the President. What the Constitution says Article 12) is that "the electors shall meet n their respective States and vote, by ballot, for President and Vice-President, one of chom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State as themselves."

This inhibits the electors in any State from choosing from it both a President and Vice-President: but it does not prevent members of Congress from doing so. The members of the House of Representatives are merely required to choose a President from among the three candidates receiving the largest electoral vote, the delecfrom each State having, collectivote. The Senate, on the otl to choose the Vice-President candidates having the lar

this provision, while ma'

and conclusively bars FIELD from any pos-

sible consideration. Sand hillocks may be pretty to the sight, but when the tide comes in they are liable to be washed away.

### Mistakes in Murder Cases.

On the night of June 11, 1879, Mrs. JANE DE FORREST HULL was smothered to death at her residence in this city. She was found in the morning with her limbs and arms tied and with bandages on her eyes and over her mouth, and with a dress twisted around her neck. In the room there were some evidences that plunder had been the purpose of the murderer; and her watch and chain and a number of articles of jew-

eiry were missing. At first the police failed to discover anything pointing toward the guilt of the person who turned out to be the culprit. This person was a negro named CHASTINE COX, who went to Boston after the homicide and who was found with the watch and most of the jewelry in his possession at the time of his arrest in that city. For a considerable period, however, before the arrest of Cox. grave suspicion rested upon the husband of the murdered woman, who as the event proved was wholly innocent. Cox was brought back to this State, tried, convicted, and deservedly hanged.

On Nov. 17, 1883, in the town of Oyster Bay in Queens county, two elderly women, ANN and LYDIA MAYREE, were strangled to death in or near the barn on the farm where they lived. The murderer was a negro named CHARLES H. Russ, who, however, was not suspected at all at first. Suspicion pointed in other directions, and a man who lived in the neighborhood, and who had nothing to do with the crime, actually confessed that he had committed it and gave details of the manner and circumstances under which the killing was done. Further investigation indicated that he could not be the guilty party, and the crime was eventually fastened upon Ruds by convincing testimony which left no reasonable doubt that he was the perpetrator. Rugg also was

duly convicted and hanged. It may well be that the prosecuting offleers who have been engaged in investigating the Borden homicides in Fall River. are in possession of evidence more convinc ing than any which they have chosen to make public; but the two New York cases to which we have referred show how pos sible it is at the outset, to suspect, and suspect on very good grounds, the wrong party in mysterious cases of homicide.

THE SUN lost considerable circulation on ac-

That is a lie. But even if it were true, it would make no difference. THE SUN does not shape its opinions or the expression of them by the hope of selling more copies, or the fear of selling fewer.

We present our compliments to ALBRIDGE C. PETTIBONE, whatever his name may be. He wrote to THE SUN last Saturday as a life-long Republican, driven out of that party by disgust at the infamous Force bill. On the same Saturday he wrote to the Press as a life-long Democrat, driven out of that party by dissatisfaction with the tariff plank adopted at Chicago. The truth about Albeidge C. Pettibone. whatever his name may be, is that he is humorist and a Mugwump and a life-long liar: and we hereby nominate him for editor-inchief of the Evening Post, whenever through tragic or comical causes there shall occur a vacancy in Brother Godkin's chair.

signs of "the beneficent destiny

Nothing seems to be the matter with Alabama. The negroes there vote the straight Democratic ticket. Do you want anything more than that?

The joint debates between the two rival candidates for the Governorship of South Carolina had better be brought to an end at once Both of them carry arms while they hold debates and the people go armed to the meetings; they rail against each other in a way gent paper which Mr. Wiman has prepared | ment, or of the fact that the Harpers pub- | that confounds the reason of the old-time genlemen of the Palmetto State: and they appeal to their hearers in language that arouses their passions without enlightening their minds Personal encounters between them have barely een avoided on three occasions at three dis ferent places within the past fortnight; and If there had been an encounter at any time, it would certainly have led to a fight between their respective partisans. The reports of number of the joint debates, as printed in the papers of the State, sound strangely to people who have not yet forgotten the historical chiv alry of South Carolina.

Very different have been the joint debates between the rival candidates for the Governership of Arkansas. They have been conducted in an amiable though earnest spirit and with all due courtesy. In reading the report of the debate recently held in Scarcy we saw the brave Arkansans going from all the country around or horseback, in wagons, and afoot; we saw them listening respectfully to the arguments of both sides; we heard them cheer the resounding periods of the ambitious candidates; we saw them, when the speeches were ended, sitting around enjoying their corn ludgers and bacon while arguing with each other till dark, and then starting out through the woods for their homes. A joint debate like that was worth holding. It must have been instructive and refreshing. We should like to have been in the crowd and gone home with a lot of the neighbors singing the Democratic ongs of old Arkansaw.

But, as for the TILLMAN-SHEPHERD joint de ates in South Carolina, how can a man hold his reason together at them? There should be no more of that sort.

# The youngest member of the House of Representatives in Thomas F. Manskin of the Fifth Congressistret of the State of New York.—New York Recorder.

The youngest member is the Hon. JOSEPH W. BAILEY of Texas. The next youngest is the Hon. MARTIN K. GANTZ of Ohio. Next is the Hen. Sherman Hoan of Massachusetts. Next is the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN OF Nebraska. Congressman Magnes is fifth on he list as regards recentness of genesis. The precise record to date, in months of existence, of the six youngest Congressmen is herewith presented:

BAILEY of Texas..... BRYAN OF Nebranka 388
MAGNER OF New York 589 lovs of Tennessee ..... The matter is not important, but it is as well o be exact. BALLEY holds the rattle.

Back again to this ever-fascinating city I New York, to this peerless home of ours, they are beginning to come, thousands after thousands of the ten times ten thousand New forkers, who have been off elsewhere and off everywhere eise, during the summer months. The doors of many residences that have been closed for a time are unlocked as the month of August wanes: the faces of many people who have been out of town are seen here again as the month of September approaches: many families are now returning to the city, where for all, life is most enjoyable. They re-

ere from foreign shores, from able watering places, the sum the country cottages, loafing, and galivantney, humdrumism,

back. The city looks fine: their friends are places are felt to be more attractive than ever. They think with satisfaction of the social en-joyments of the city, its vivacity, its busy buzz.

its popular festivities, its work-a day racket, its amusements, its rivalries, its clubs, its enterprises, its artistic ministrations, its pious observances, and all the varied attractions that elong to the make-up of its daily life. They realize that the time they have spent out of it has been a time of self-denial, if not of cold comfort, and that, after all, there is no place

A novel writer who, after living nearly all

his life in Boston, squatted on the outskirts of this city a few weeks ago, dumfounded everybody here by introducing himself with the remark, "New Yorkers do not love New York!" t was a queer thing for a squatter to say be fore he knew anything about New York or New Yorkers. It was not a jocular saving, inended to make New Yorkers laugh, but they aughed at it all the same, and looked on it as oo queer to get mad at. Why did not this Boston novellst ask New Yorkers to tell him of their love? Had he done so, he could never have spoken as he spoke. Why does he not in these days ask those New Yorkers, self-exiled from the city for a time, who are now bounding back to it, full of unspeakable love for it? New Yorkers deeply and proudly love New York, which is worthy of their love and their pride. Cockneys do not love London or Parisians Paris as New Yorkers love New York. There is no city on earth better loved by its people than is this city.

And we welcome back to our well-beloved New York the hundred thousand New Yorkers who have been away from it for a time, and who, ever since they left it, have longed for the coming of the happy day when they would again behold it.

# LETTERS OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Addressed to Various Correspondents, ON HARDSHIPS IN THE MINING REGIONS. GRAY GABIES, BUREARD'S BAY, MESS., Aug. 1, 1892.

I have received your letter of July 25. The copy of your book, "Wrongs to Right," which you were kind enough to send me, I am very sorry to say I have carcely had time to look at, on account of the many things incident to the campaign which engress my attention. The notices of your book taken from the newspapers, however, together with impressions from the giances which I have given it, convince me that it may be very useful as a means of conveying to the people a knowledge of the economic wrongs that need owed to the end, that they may see the truth, and in this direction I cannot but think that you have dope a good work. Thanking you for the kind expressions contained in your letier, I am, very truly, yours, GROVER CLEVELAND.

ON BRING INVITED TO A PRESIDENTIAL BARBECUE. GRAY GARLES, BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS., AUG. 9, 1892.

nat, inviting me to be present at the Presidential bar becue to be held on the 28th under the auspices of the Democrate of Shelbywille. I regret that it will be im-possible for me to accept your courteous invitation, though I should be very glad if it were possible to meet the stanch Democrats who will gather on that occasion. I beg to assure you that the activity and real which this contemplated meeting indicates is most gratifying, and I accept the same as an omen that Inlians will be found true to the principles of Democracy in Nevember next. Very truly yours.
GROVER CLEVELAND.

ON RECEIVING A YOUR-LEAF CLOVER BADGE FROM

GRAY GARLES, BUZZARO'S BAY, Muss., Aug. 8, 1892. A. Seartout, Eq.
 My DEAR SIR: I have received the handsome clover leaf badge which you were kind enough to send me and desire to return my sincere thanks for the same Very truly yours. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Credit to Col. Dan Lamont.

From the Helma Independent.

Mr. Cleveland never said "Public office is a public trust." That famous motto was written on the cover of a campaign biography by Dan Lamont, Mr. Cleve

## The All-Important Insue.

From the Courier-Journal,
The Force bill is a scheme to centralize all power in a elf-perpetuating election machine, if it is enacted, nothing short of a revolution can set it aside. It will raise anarchy in the South and ruin in the North. The Republicans are committed to it, and, if they cleck heir ticket, we shall have a new era of reconstruction more terrible than the old. It must not be. The people North and South must unite to defeat it.

From the Florida Times Union. It is, in reality, as Tue Sun has insisted, the leading forcibly impressed on the minds of Southern Demo crats. They have before them a last decisive battle, which will decide whether the South is to preserve or lose its Constitutional rights. If the people's party ig-nores the Force Bill it should be treated as siding and abetting in the protection of this political crime.

## Duty Higher, Price Lower.

From the Distinct Times.

Im 1867 John Sterman, in order to make himself solld with the Ohlo wool grower, induced Congress to put a protective tariff on wool. At that time Ohio wool was worth 51 cents per pound, and from that time to this as the duty on wool has been shoved up the price of raw wool has declined. In 1870 the price has repped to 46 cents, in 1880 to 40 cents, and at presen is down to 25 cents. In twenty-five years, with a duty so high as to shut down hundreds of mills, the price o wool has declined to less than one-half of what it then

## You Bet!

To yes Epiron or The Sun-Sie: Why so silent about Blupsky? Does he still live? T. J. Campania.

A Consolation Function in Atchison.

Prom the Atchison Daily Gibe.

An Atchison married woman who has a beautiful home and a beautiful lawn proposes to give a lawn party shortly for married people only. If the Atchisopeople hand on the femouto hose the married people hand on the form to hear the married heart has been been dead to be furnished by an orchestrich pility oil fellows who dained at the kanasa avector has been dead to the first of the first white a stopped of the work of the same and the first white a providing they will admit that they are its.

## A River Thrown Out of Its Bed.

From the Chicago Recald. Tirris, O. Aug. 18.—A curious phenomenon occurred esterday in the hed of the Sandarsky River, two miles esterday in the hed of the Sandarsky River, upposite to below this city. In the middle of the river, opposite to Matt Woett's stone quarry, the heal of soild limestone heaved up into a ridge how foot long and three fec

# From the Richmond State.

California Mo, young laties have organized a cook-ing club, and the young men, in retailation, have ea-tablished an eating slate.

She Wanted to Know. It was after 2 A. M. when Mr. Staggers came home, but Mrs. Staggers was waiting for him, and she had an

Interrogation point in her eye.
"M.m.my dear," he began, "1-1-1-1---"
"Mr. Staggers," she interrupted in a severe tone, Mr. Staggers, where were you at !" A Fitting Puntshment.

"I am told," said Lucifer to a new arrival, "that while in the flesh you were fond of asking people if it

rere hot enough for them."
"Yes," admitted the latter.
"Then permit me new to put your own question to yourself. Made a Name for Himself.

From the Somerville Journal. Wicks—By the way, what has become of Bjackson; that of the way, what has become of Bjackson; the word taken him for a good many years. Hicks—Bjackson; Why, don't you know? He want West ditteen years ago to make a name for himself. Wicks—A name for himself, the wicks—Ob, yes.

Wicks—Ob, yes.

Hicks—Ob, yes.

## Force of Habit,

From Puck

Elder Berry-Joblots mortified his wife terribly at church yesterday.

Mrs. Berry-How was that?

Elder Berry-He asked the usher to put him down for a call at 12 30.

## Polities in Billville.

From the Atlanta Constitution, Now they've made the nominations, and wa're ready for the volve; The candidates are countin' out their mortgages an' An' we've said the brindle helfer, an' we've took the An' we're gallopin through Georgia on an old Confederate mula!

We're in the race for Coroner, from Billville to the An' the feller that we're after is the man who votes the most!

We're a-savin' of the country, an' the man who votes Gots a free obituary when he strikes a warmer clime !

BATHER INTERESTING VANDALISM. Felling One of the Few Giant Trees to Ex bible Sections at Chicago.

From the San Francisco Chronic

Prom the San Prunciese Carmicle.

California is to be honored by having a section of one of her famous big trees made a prominent feature in the Government building at the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago. The project, the secomplishment of which is fully assured, is a unique one. The section of the tree will be 23 feet in diameter and 30 feet long. This will be divided into three parts and those will be placed in their natural position, one above the other, and so arranged as to form something like a two-story house. The contract for the tree was made by H. A. Taylor of the Department of the Interior with the King's liver Lumber Company in the spring of this year, and the company is now at work getting it out in their forest of Segmin in the Converse basin on king's liver in Freshe county.

The contract called for a tree 20 feet 6 inches in dismeter, but the tree actually found will be three feet greater in diameter. There are, of course, larger trees in the forest, but the requirement was that this section should be perfect in all respects, cylindrical, straight, and without a burn in the bark, and this was the largest found to fill all these conditions. The tree selected is one known as the "Gen. Noble." It measures 33 feet in diameter near the ground, but as the object was to have the section from harm by failing, as well as to meet other requirements, and to preserve the section from harm by failing, as well as to meet other requirements, has proved to be a work of considerable magnitude. The idea is not to send a solid section, but, rather, the rim of the tree hollowed out and cut. Into seaments of suitable size, and all to be numbered so that they can be creeded at Chicago so, as to look from the exterior like the solid section of a sequoin thicty feet in height. The three parts into which the section is heing cut consist of two parts of fourteen feet each, to be hollowed out, and one two feet thick which will serve as a lloor between the two stories.

In order to accomplish this work it became necessary

will serve as a floor between the two stories, as it were.

In order to accomplish this work it became necessary to cut off the top of this great tree at a height of flity-four feet from the ground. This is done by building a staging around the tree at that height, where the woodsmen will cut off the apper portion and let it fall. This is a work of great difficulty. In order to avoid danger to the men and injury to the lower portion of the tree, a big block is inserted in the cut on the side on which it is to fall, so that its weight when falling will cause it to jump off far enough to avoid ail danger and damage. When this has been done the section will then be cut off by cross-cut saws twenty-four feet inlength, made purposely for this work.

The first cut will be the upper fourteen-foot section. This will be cut twice from top to bottom with the saws, and the segment thus separated will be carefully lowered to the ground by means of an eighty-foot derrick. The heart of the rest of the section will then be hollowed out and the shell divided into segments, each to be lowered to the ground with the same care, and each boxed and numbered separately.

The two-foot section will then be cut off and divided into portable pleces, to be put together in Chicago for the floor as stated. Next comes the lower fourteen-foot section, which will be handled in the same manner as the upper portion, leaving a twenty-four foot stump standing in the forest.

The work of cutting, lowering, and boxing the segments is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and it is expected that the tree will all be shipped by the end of October. To get the tree to a point where wagons can reach it required the building of a road two miles long. The entire exhibit, including the work, will cost the Government several thousand dollars. The tree when erected at Chicago will stand directly under the great dome of the Government building. In order to accomplish this work it became

## HOTTEST PLACE IN TOWN.

The Investigator Was Not Permitted, How From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean

From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean.

Vesterday three men sat in the Palmer House trying to decide what was the hottest place in Chicago. Engine rooms, locomotive cabs, and basements were suggested, but it was finally agreed by the tric that a big laundry was the hottest place in town. One of the men jumped up and declared his intention of going into one just to see what it was like on a hot day. His companions demurred, and he went away on his investigation alone.

But what a Chicago laundry is inside in summer will forever remain a mystery to the uninitiated. The curious man didn't lind out how the interior of a laundry appeared. He meta young lady, and gazed in at her over the office deck.

office desk.

"Can I go in and see the laundry running?"
he asked.

"Well-um-ah," said the young woman, in
some confusion, "hadn't you better come
around on a cooler day?"

"No, that isn't it," said the man. "I've
seen laundries on cool days; what I want to
see is a laundry on a hot day. You understand?"

see is a laundry on a hot day. You understand?"

Yes, but you see—ah, well, you know—dear
me, I don't know what to say," and the girl
stammered in great embarrassment.

"Oh, you better let me in," said the man,
who had an indefinite impression that the
young woman was guying him. He made for
the door leading to the laundry. The girl
sereamed. "Don't go in there: For goodness
sakes go away and don't ask any questions."

"Look here," said the investigator, "what
are rou making so much fuss for? Now quiet
down and tell me why I can't go in."

"Well-um-you know, it's awful hot."

"Of course, I understand that."

"Um-ah-pihaw! and the girls in there,
you know—you see there are girls in there—in
there—oh, pleas go away."

"I supposed there were girls in there; I
won't but them. What about the girls in

there—oh, please go away."
"I supposed there were girls in there: I won't hurt them. What about the girls in there?" and the investigator felt very much put out at the young woman's stupidity.
"Oh, dear," said the young woman. "I suppose I must. You see the girls in there; girls you know, in there, the girls—well, it is so hot; you understand that.— "That what?" blurted the investigator, out "That what?" blurted the investigator, each of patience.

"That, oh dear they haven't any cl-they are decelled now go away."

And a brick house, with stone trimmings, fell on the curious man, and he shot out and around the corner like a cannon ball from a catapult.

# The Strange Beath of Two Girls.

The Strange Beath of Two Girls.

From the Ivily Nebranks Stat Journal.

Fathmort. Nob., Aug. 9, —While Lizzle and Bortha Shuitz, aged IV and I Trespectively, were out for a ride, their horse became frightened at a box car and unset the buggry, throwing the occupants out. The girls, after the accident, seemed cheerful enough and apparently were none the worse for their exciting experience. Alfred highburn, engaged in Cornishe's livery stable, hitched up a team and took the girls, with their horse, to their home, shout three miles west of here. While on their way the girls jokingly asked highern if he would attend their funeral and requested him to procure a hoarse. He took the matter as a joke and thought no more about it.

After alighting at their home Lizzle changed her dress and proposed to Bertha that they go to the barn and see how badly the horse was cut. Bertha assented and they started, accompanied by their younger sister. They had been to the barn but a few minutes when Lizzle remarked that she felt sick and sank to the ground. Bertha tried to revive her, but while engaged in the task dropped dead. Lizzle continued in her unconscious state for about ten minutes when the task dropped dead. Lizzle continued in her unconscious state for about ten minutes when the shift fainted, and it was thought for some time that she would not live. Some think the girls committed suicide by taking telsen, while others believe it a case of heart failure. From the Itally Nebraska State Journal

Stained by Lincoln's Blood,

Mrs. Joseph W. De Lano of this city is the possessor of a valuable piece of moiré silk. Its value does not depend upon its size or the fact that it is thowered white moiré, but upon three or four dark stains which it bears.

Miss Laura Keene once word a dress out of which this piece of silk was cut. She was parving at Ford's Theatre the part of Florence Tembered in "Our American Cousin." on the night of April 14, 1835. The great scene between two Tembered, played by Harry Hawkes, and Florence was just over, when a shot rang through the house, and almost immediately afterward a man was seen to be a from the box occupied by Abraham Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln, and two friends. In the confusion which immediately followed the assessimation Miss Keene ran round the stage and up to the box, wearing the dress she had on as Florence, Just prior to the removal of President Lincoln his head rested a moment on Miss Keene slap, and it was then that the of blood fell on the dress. Miss Keene cut the stained partions out of the dress, and on April 17, three days after the shooting, and two days after Lincoln died, gave Mrs. De Lano the piece she now has. Mrs. Joseph W. De Lano of this city is the

#### Etoped en Benhabille. From the Indianapolis Journal.

Konomo. Ind., Aug. 10.—Greentown is reveltin, in a sensation caused by the elopement of
two roung he pic. The runways are William
Thomas, aged 18, working as a hotel porter,
and Miss frankle theree, the pretty fifteenyear-old daughter of John Pierce, a well-to-do
farmer near threentown. Mouliay night a
friend of young Thomas came to this city, and,
is alting Deputy there to one of the diprocured in heense. The parents of the girl got
wind of the movement and hid all the child's
elothing. Undaunted by this, the wiftin miss,
with bare head, bare feet, and attired only in a
wrapper belonging to her mother, escaped
from the house in the night and joined her
lover. They jumped into a buggy, and have
not since been seen nor heard from.

From the Indianapolis Journa Yabsley - Do they set pretty appetizing meals of your Mudge—Appetizing! Ob. yes. A fellow gets up hun-rier than when he sat down. BUNBEAMS.

-The centenary of the French republic to to be kept The centenary of the French republic is to be kept on Sept. 22. There is to be a grand military spectacts on the large plaza in front of the Invalides and a gorgeons historical pageant. The latter will start from the Bastile and finish at the Place de la Concords. The charlots used in this procession will in the evening be

laced at street corners, and there used as open-air theatres, where patriotic pieces will be performed.

—A man went into a grocery at Belfast, Mo., the —A man went into a greery at Beiras, Me., the other day, ordered \$10 worth of grees, and laid down a cart-wheel dollar in payment therefore. "Hold on, this isn't right!" yelled the shopkeeper as the customer started off. "Oh, yes, that's all right," responded the man. "I've not permission from the Judge to pay ten cents on the dollar." He had recently settled in in-

cents on the ten per cent, basis, and expected to solvency upon the ten per cent, basis, and expected to continue that method indefinitely.

—John Griffin of South Portland, while fishing for mackerel outside Cape Elizabeth one night last week, captured what he claims is a baby whale in his net, captures with a state feet long, with a smooth, hard akin, has a back fin with a spread of 5 by 7 inches, two throat fins, each measuring about 4 by 5 inches, and a two-pronged tail, spreading 0 inches, it died before reaching the shore, and the carease is now one of the attractions of a Boston dime museum,

-The surrender of Heligoland by England to Germany is going to damage one of Great Britain's indus-tries, the Scotch herring fishery. This is said to be the most important of all the British fisheries. The German Government is establishing a barbor at Heligoland for the German fishermen to engage in the herring fishery in the North Sea, and this competition will enormously damage the Scotch fisheries, because nearly threefourths of the herrings caught off British coasts are ex-

ported to Germany.
—Mourning over the decadence of his native village, a country newspaper correspondent in Canaan, Ne., emits this ingubrious wait: "When will Canaan 'arise from her ashes and put on her beautiful garments, and utilize her water power to produce something be aides cels? A town boasting a millionaira, with thousands of dollars hidden away in trunks under his bed, and a pantaloons factory all fitted to run by water power lying idle, and not a religious meeting in the place, except when some one dies."

-The Mayor of St. Johns, N. F., has received a letter from a Maine farmer who says that he has heard of the great fire in that city, and, desiring to aid some sofferer, would be glad to give a suitable woman a good home. He would employ her at good wages until they became well acquainted, and then, if agreeable, would marry her. The woman must be between 25 and 35 years of age, of light complexion, good character, and weigh from 150 to 175 pounds. The farmer is in ear

-At a recent Sunday school service in Bath. Me., the profession in order to fully enjoy the blessings of Providence, and to make himself clear to his youthful hearers, said: "For instance, I want to introduce waterinto my house. The pipes and faucets are all in good order, but I get no water, and why not?" He ex pected the children to see that it was because he had squealed out, "I know; it's because you don't pay up "

-Some of the Tories of Great Britain have been making very interesting exhibitions of themselves in their chagrin over the results of the late elections. The vicar of Christ Church, Frome, was known as a strong Liberal. On the Sunday after the election when the vicar entered the pulpit twenty well-known Tories of the congregation rose and walked out of the churc A few nights previously some one smashed two stained-glass windows in the same church, and, most interestingly idiotic display of all, all the red flowers n the graves in the churchyard were pulled up, red being the Liberal color.

—Locusts have been doing great damage in some of

the districts of Cape Colony, and the Legislature has been considering how to deal with the plague. Some of the Cape farmers believe that nothing should be done. The following clipping is a report of what took place at a meeting of a village council. It is from a Cape newspaper: "Mr. S. Grobler said he had heard about the making of a locust law, and spoke in solema terms of the godlesaness of such a plan, Mr. I. Greeff said that if they would make a law to destroy locusts they must take into account which king is their ruler. Mr. C. Scheepers spoke in the same spirit, wherenpor the following motion was proposed by C. Scheepers and seconded by I. Greeff: "Seeing locusts are a plague which cannot be looked upon otherwise than as a punishment sent us from above, this meeting most strongly condemns the proclamation of a law for the cradication of the said plague.' This was carried."

—The British Medical Association passed a resolution at its meeting last week admitting women doctors to membership. The vote was on a motion to expunge an article in the constitution providing that "no female shall be eligible for election as a member of the association." The mover of the resolution, Dr. Galton, said times had changed in the past twenty years, and where in 1678, when the article was adopted, there were only eight women doctors in Great Britain, there are now 135. He said the battle against women in the medical profession was even-and they should extend the hand of fellowship to the women. The resolution was carried by a large ma-jority. The seconder of the resolution wanted it amended to read in favor of the admission of more women into the profession. There are 180 women students in the London school this year. There ar also two schools in Ediuburgh, two in Glasgow, and one in Dublin.

-Cape Colony, South Africa, has been very seriously bothered for some considerable time ever the threat-ened danger of negro domination in that State, and the colonial Parliament has just resorted to very radiand obviate the danger. It is going to abolish the "il-literate voter" altogether, and will also raise the elec-toral qualification from £25 to £75. The measure making this change has been read a second time in the Tape Parliament. It is the work of the Premier, Mr. Secil Rhodes, who is known as an advanced Liberal in all his views. The English papers, including London Truth, call this "setting a good example to some other countries." Truth further comments that although Mr. Rhodes is such a liberal man "he is too sensible a man to allow the votes of Cape niggers to awamp those of the white men." Mr. Labouchere's radical paper also thinks that "there are people who think it equally objectionable to permit the votes of densely ignorant rokels to swamp those of educated electors

-Members of England's "upper ten," and of that large body of English society generally about which Thackeray told so much that is interesting, are agitated just now over the question of what a gentleman shall to when he has the embarrassing misfortune to meet his man servant or his wife's maid on the public street his man servant or his wire's maid on the public atreet, with the eyes of the whole world upon him. The quetion has become such a serious matter that the Specialry, the St. James's Gueste, and other journals have been giving much space of late to its discussion, and atthis day who can lay their hands upon their hearts and swear that they are able to meet their maid servants out walking without the slightest feeling of embarrasement as to how they shall acknowledge the fact that they are not airangers?" It is rejuctantly conceded that the master and servant should salute each other, but how to do it and yet have the passing and critical throng know that the one bends to the other across a great accial gulf is the perplexity. In oid days the maid would have courtesied and the master smiled, condescendingly, of course. But in these days of Democratic degeneracy maids don's courtesy and men servants don's pull their forelocks, Some one made the astounding suggestion shat the master "should take off his hat just as he would take is off to any other lady." But the Specinior comments
that "unfortunately this is not see asy a solution of the
difficulty as it looks." Still it is thought that if the
could be done in some way, as a starter, "although more rather than less embarrassment would come from the hat lifting," in the course of evolution "the maids would soon hit on a how becoming to the relation of employer and employed," and the embarrassment might wear off. The idea of introducing a new form of salutation to be practised "on inferiors" is not comsidered feasible at this stage in the march.

All the Jewish papers of the United States have enpressed their satisfaction with the appointment of Dr. Andrew D. White as American Minister to Russia. It is hoped that Minister White will be able to infinence the Caar to mitigate the sufferings of the Russian Jews. There are on the east side of this city a good many Russian Jewish fron workers, who make lanterns, can-diesticks, pokers, and other things. They work steadtly for twelve or fourteen hours a day, and their wares are sold by peddlers.

The American Israelite makes fun of those Jewe in this country who pray thrice every day to be taken to Jeru-salem. It convoles them by telling them that they can go from here to Jerusalem by steam as soon as the

Jaffa-Jerusalem Kaliroad is completed. The Jewish Canters' Association of America, which was organized in this city last November, has now a large membership, and is doing good work in improv-ing the synagogical music. Rabbi Kartachmaroff, the President, speaks with pride of its success.

In September the Jewish rabbis of New York will be observance of the Sabbath by their people. They will not only preach on the subject, but will make direct appeals to Jewish business and working people.

The Jescial Tidings predicts that within ten years Sunday services will be held in the American syna-gogues. It says that the Jewish people of this country saut to Leep Sunday as a religious day, and that "the delay in its universal adoption is due almost entirely to the rabbis—all of whom are not as progressive and up-to-the times as they might be."

Asthmatic troubles, plenrisy pains, and inflamed throats are overcome and heared by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant-for fifty years an approved stand by for all coughs and coids.—Ads.

in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. A Sheriff whose county is in a state of disturbance, does not have to go through a long process of red tape before he can obtain the assistance of the National Guard; as is shown in Buffalo, where the Sheriff of

The Civil Power and the Militia.